

## MORE DIE IN 1922

Total for This Year Was 734,  
Doctor Brown Reports.

More Births Reported This  
Year Than in 1921.

## MOST DEATHS IN FEBRUARY

Pneumonia Takes Lead as Chief  
Cause, Figures Show.

Total of 1,216 Births Reported  
Here This Year.

More deaths occurred in Topeka during the year 1922 than any other year since 1915, as far as actual numbers are concerned, but if allowance is made for the increase in population, the death rate for 1922 is nearly normal.

More than 1,200 deaths were reported in Topeka during 1922, according to the incomplete tabulation made by Dr. Earle G. Brown, city health officer. The total number of deaths up to Wednesday was 734, while the births numbered 1,216. This is twenty more deaths than occurred in 1921, according to Doctor Brown.

**Most Deaths in February.**  
The largest number of deaths for any single month of the year occurred in February, when 191 were reported. January was second with eighty-eight. The total number of deaths in 1922 was 734, or 14 per cent of the population. Deaths in 1920 numbered 733, while 1919 showed a total of 730 deaths. During the influenza year, 1918, there were 345 deaths in Topeka, which was 19.2 per cent of the population. Deaths in 1917 totaled 745, which was 15.2 per cent of the population. In 1916 there were 706 deaths, or 15 per cent of the population, and in 1915 788 deaths occurred in Topeka, which is 16.7 per cent death rate.

Births in 1921 numbered 1,247. In 1920 there were 1,158 births. In 1919 there were 1,007, in 1918 a total of 1,099 were noted. In 1917 the total births reached 1,273, in 1916 a total of 1,063 births were reported, and in 1915 there were 1,155 births in the city. The increase in birth rate is about the same to the increase in population.

**Pneumonia in Lead.**  
Deaths from infectious disease during the year were: Typhoid, 4; scarlet fever, 1; erysipelas, 1; tetanus, 1; lock jaw, 2; tuberculosis, all forms, 30; pneumonia, 101. By far the largest death rate in Topeka is from pneumonia. Of the 101 deaths from that

## How English "As She Is Spoke" Developed and Assumed Present Form

Dean James P. De B. Kaye Searches Out the History of Words and Phrases—Finds that English Is Most Elastic Language of the World—"Pool Into Which All Other Languages Have Flowed."

Words—as the only vehicle for the transfer of the thoughts and emotions of the human heart and mind from one personality to another, are, in themselves, most interesting. The combination of words which make up a whole language, holds a personality of its own.

A language grows, changes, expands, loses some of its characteristics and adopts others, as it is used by succeeding generations and faces new demands upon its resources. This is particularly true of the English language.

Dean James P. De B. Kaye, of Grace Cathedral, has delved into the origin and the mutations of many words and phrases which are part of the language we use. Some of the interesting things which Dean Kaye has discovered are related in a series of essays of which this is the first.—Editor.

No other language has had the fortunes which have followed the language we call English. In general terms, other languages are circumscribed—for example, the German and French, neither of which bears the characteristic of elasticity. The changes that have taken place in these two have been simply the modernizing and dressing or polishing which naturally come about in the passing of the generations. We might say they lack the quality of absorption.

With the English language we find a very different condition. It is the most elastic language we have. "Eng," as a name, can only be taken in a very limited sense. Rather we might say it is the pool into which all other languages have flowed. This began very early. Back in Caesar's time, we find the Roman words begin to find a place. For example, "chester" is but a form of "castra," or "camp." In the early days of Christianity upon the islands, long before the monk Augustin landed, we find the church in close contact with Gaul and the British clergy and the monks receiving their education across the channel.

So in the early British we find words of a Gallic origin. The language of the church then was the language of the land—so the bishop who attended the Council of Arles in 314 A. D. must have been sufficiently familiar with the language of Gaul to have conversed in it with ease.

**Greek Influence Later.**  
The contact with Greek thought and language is but a little later. In 225

disease, thirty-four of them were in February, twenty in January and eleven in March.

While influenza has been the most feared disease ever since the unhappy experience of the 1918 epidemic, the fact remains that pneumonia is as fatal a disease to the citizenry as influenza. The fact that it is not an infectious disease lessens the danger somewhat.

A. D. we find English delegates present at the Council of Nice.

Three languages, up to this time, had thus made impress and brought enrichment to this meagre language of the Briton and Celt. Passing over to 560 A. D., we find the language a mixture of British, Celtic, Roman, Greek, of the Jutes—the Picts, the Scots, also what we term Saxon. Already we have a polyglot, and more of a polyglot than appears upon the surface, for to be at all scientific, we must take account of the fact that the government of Anglia was a heptarchy—seven distinct kingdoms, each having its own dialect. Indeed, many of these dialects have continued to the present day, and you will find the people of one shire absolutely unable to understand the dialect of another. This, of course, is mainly confined to the common people, but the difference must be reckoned with in any study of the English language.

Later, in 597 A. D., we have Augustin and his forty monks landing in England, and, of course, making a new contribution, not only of the Roman tongue itself, but the monks in Augustin's retinue were from the manuscripts of southern Italy.

Students of manuscripts were at a loss for a time to account for certain verbal differences in the translation into the Saxon tongue, until it was discovered that these monks came from southern Italy and brought their manuscripts with them, while undoubtedly Augustin came from central Italy or Rome.

**Contact Thru Traders.**  
As the island became known to the world of commerce, there came a further contact with the trading world, and as it had become a fixed habit by this time, the Anglo Saxons received further contributions, and at the same time preserved much of its own vitality.

To illustrate more vividly what may happen and really did happen on one occasion, we must turn our eyes to the period of the Norman conquest—the coming of William the Conqueror and the subduing of England in 1066. If you will turn to the first chapter of Ivanhoe, you will find some suggestive thoughts. A dog named Fangs has been turned upon a herd of swine and the following dialog is recorded:

Wamba says: "Gurth, I advise thee to call off Fangs and leave the herd to its destiny, which—whether they meet with traveling soldiers or outlaws or with wandering pilgrims, can be little else than to be converted into Normans before morning, to thy no small ease and comfort."

"The swine turned to Normans to my comfort?" quoth Gurth. "Expound that to me, Wamba, for my brain is too dull and my mind too vexed to read riddles."

"Why how call you those grunting brutes running about on their four legs?" demanded Wamba.

"Swine, fool swine," said the swineherd. "Every fool knows that."

"And 'swine' is good Saxon," said the jester. "But how call you the sow when she is flayed and drawn and quartered and hung up by the heels like a traitor?"

"Pork," answered the swineherd. "I am very glad every fool knows that too," said Wamba, "and 'pork,' I think, is good Norman French. And so, while the brute lives and is the charge of the Saxon slave, she goes by the Saxon name, but becomes Norman and is called pork when she is carried to the castle hall to feast among the nobles; what dost thou think of this friend Gurth?"

"It is but too true doctrine, friend Wamba, however it got into thy fool's pate."

"Nay, I can tell you more," said Wamba, in the same tone, "there is old Alderman Ox, who continues to hold his Saxon epithet while he is under the charge of swine, but becomes Beef, a fiery French gallant, when he arrives before the worshipful jaws that are consumed by him."

Myneer Calf becomes Monsieur de Veal in the like manner. He is Saxon when he requires tendance, and takes a Norman name when he becomes a matter of enjoyment."

And so we may run thru a long list, which Wamba did not give. Sheep is Saxon; mutton, Norman. Deer is Saxon; venison is Norman; fowl is Saxon, and pullet is Norman. Bacon remains Saxon, because the Normans did not eat it.

The Normans were the ruling race, hence all terms as applied to rulers and things appertaining to them were Norman. "Throne," "realm," "prince," "duke," "treasurer," "palace," all are Norman.

"Earl" is borrowed from the Scandinavian. The "King" alone, on account of the claim for rightful succession, remains Saxon.

But when we turn to nature or to life, all is otherwise. "Sun," "Moon," "stars," "fog," "earth," "water," "father," "mother," all are Saxon. So much, in brief, is the Norman influence. The Arabs contribute a number of words which testify to their arithmetical and chemical tendencies, such as "alcohol," "alchemy," "almanac," "tariff," "zenith" and "zero."

Nearly all our scientific terms are from the Greek—"telegaph," "phonograph," "graphite," "Electric," and so forth. Also all those words which have to do with the monastic system, as "anchorite," "ascetic," "hermit," "monk," which do not come from the Latin and so indicate that the monastic system is of Greek origin.

The lineage of the word "sock" is of the Hebrew, shortened from the word sackcloth in English. The Hebrew is "sac" signifying the piece of cloth worn between the sandal and the foot.

What a record of great social revolutions, revolutions in nations, and in the feelings of nations, the one word "frank" contains, which is used to express all that is generous and open. The Franks were a powerful German tribe who gave themselves the proud name of "the Franks" or "the Free."

They established themselves by their independence, their love of freedom, and their scorn of a lie. Thus it came to pass that by degrees the name "frank" became an epithet applied to any man of certain high moral qualities, and "franchise" referred to civil liberties.

The word "slave" has undergone a process entirely analogous, altho in an opposite direction. The martial superiority of the Teutonic races enabled them to keep their slave markets supplied with captives taken from the Slavonic tribes. Hence in all the languages of western Europe, and the once glorious name of "Slave" or "Slav," has come to express the most degraded condition of men.

The word "ostracize," coming from the Greek word for "shell," gives us a vivid picture of the Athenian democracy, and of the period when oyster shells were used as ballots when an election was held of candidates for banishment.

The same is true of the word "heathen." When the Christian faith found its way into Germany the wild dwellers on the heath were the last to accept it.

When a Scotchman speaks of his "hacklebone," he not only conveys an idea of his wrist, but discovers by this term that slavery continued so long in Scotland as to impress itself indelibly on the language of the country.

(To be continued next week.)

Wamba Didn't Finish.

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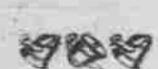
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